

port you, even if originally they have come to you with a different view. All this talk of pressure from Congress usually is only a cover for incompetence.

"And I believe the same thing is true of the press and of the citizenry of this country. Therefore, I am going to try to reorganize this on the same basis upon which a great business organization would approach a like task, having in mind the interests of its stockholders. Our stockholders are the people of the United States. No president for expediency nor compromise with wrong are going to prevail. I am confident that Republicans and Democrats alike want first is that this enterprise shall be founded solidly, and that is what I am going to try to do."

#### As to Contemplated Changes.

"Do you contemplate any changes in personnel here in New York?"

"Again, I'm glad you asked that question. I am surveying all the human material both inside and outside of the organization. Preference will be given those now in the organization who show ability, initiative and good faith, who will look upon every dollar passing through their hands with even closer scrutiny than they may have looked upon their own dollar. All such men will be not only retained but encouraged."

Mr. Lasker said he had asked H. H. Brown, president of the American Steamship Owners Association, and C. H. Potter, president of the United States Ship Operators Association, to telegraph their associations to meet here with all expedition on Monday to discuss the matter, in order that he may get suggestions from these associations as to the whole rather than involve himself in conflicting views from various ports.

"I am leaving New York to-day and expect on Monday to report to President Harding the results and conclusions resulting from my visit here," said Mr. Lasker. "I expect to return to New York next week after a brief stop."

"I shall be greatly disappointed if within a month at the outside this new organization, which is to consist of the best of the present force together with such others as may be brought in, is not functioning. But I wish to reiterate that it will be a year before the country will be able to enjoy any measurable performance. It is a mighty task the new board is facing."

Commander R. D. Gatewood, U. S. N., who has been detailed to the Shipping Board as director of the division of construction and repair, yesterday said that the Shipping Board had 650 ships of a gross deadweight displacement of about 5,000,000 tons lying idle in the several ports. These are cargo carriers, tankers, tug boats, German vessels and concrete tankers, but the number does not include the fleet of 260 practically worthless wooden ships. Most of the vessels employed for transport service in the war have been completely redesigned and refitted as passenger and cargo carriers.

#### Use of the Transports.

Of the twelve transports in operation at the Wright has been turned over as an airplane tender and the eleven others have been restored to the army as transports, now bearing the names of battlefields of France.

Commander Gatewood showed by a June 4 report that of the Shipping Board programme of 2,312 ships with a dead weight tonnage of 16,626,711, 2,302 have been launched and 2,282 have been actually delivered. Thirty ships remaining, yet to be delivered have an aggregate tonnage of 341,400. The naval constructor explained that it is better economy for the Government to finish and accept these vessels than to incur claims for damages at the hands of the contractors by cancelling the contracts, particularly as material and equipment for the 40 to 50 per cent of this construction already had been delivered at the shipbuilding yards.

Elmer Schlesinger, the newly appointed general counsel of the Shipping Board, said that he had received from the law firms who had promised to reinforce his department's personnel from their office staffs.

"I had talks with about fifteen such prospective recruits to-day," said Mr. Schlesinger. "With this help I think the admiralty end of our legal tangles, which centre right here in the New York office will be straightened out nicely. In that direction we have made good progress."

"But it is the receivership and mortgage cases that are worrying me," said Mr. Schlesinger. "The fact is that we must recruit our Washington office, and I find these New York men are not keen about going to the capital to work in midsummer weather. I have told the lawyers who promised their help at Friday luncheon that they just have to come across."

"Can't you commandeer them, as Mr. Lasker threatens to do?"

"I am trying to, but we don't enjoy quite the extraordinary war powers of our late President," said Mr. Schlesinger with a laugh.

#### U. S. NAVY EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW 'STAR SHELL'

##### Develops 'Flashless' Powder to Hide Ship's Location.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Extensive experiments to develop the use of "star shells" as a substitute for searchlights in searching out enemy craft are being conducted by the Navy Department with what some of the officers describe as considerable success.

A "flashless" powder is being used in propelling the shells from the guns. The shells light up the sea for a wide area, and officers explain that if they can be projected without a betraying flash from the ship firing the shells, they will be a far advance over the searchlight as the beams from the latter betray the exact location of the ship projecting them.

It is said that experiments have now reached the point where "star shells" that will illuminate for several minutes a great area of the sea far distant from the firing ship have been perfected, and along with them a powder which shows no flame or flash when the "star shells" are projected from the ship. For guns of 3 inches or smaller the new system is said to work almost perfectly, but in the large guns it is understood that all of the flash of discharge has not yet been eliminated.

#### LENINE AND TROTSKY DIVIDE FUNCTIONS

##### Latter Attends to World Action, Former to Russia.

By the Associated Press.

Riga, June 25.—The state of the Executive Committee of the Third International has been adopted. Zinovieff, Soviet Governor of Petrograd, is chairman, and Lenin, Kagan, Gluzer and Kolaroff are vice-chairmen. Lenin, Trotsky and several foreign Communists have been selected honorary chairmen. Zinovieff reviewed the standing of Communism abroad and advocated an unrelenting struggle against capitalism. Lenin and Trotsky have agreed to a compromise, under which Trotsky will have a free hand to conduct the International's world movement, while Lenin will occupy himself superintending and testing the new policies in Russia.

#### PIGEONS ON 1,800 MILE TRIP.

EDMONTON, Alberta, June 25.—Twelve homing pigeons were released this morning on an 1,800 mile flight to San Antonio, Texas. This is believed to be the longest flight of its kind ever attempted. The birds were brought here from Texas a few days ago.

#### AMERICA'S FORCED TO DELAY SAILING

##### 1,500 Passengers Told That Vessel Cannot Be Put in Shape Until To-day.

#### BIG SHIP TOPSY TURVY

##### Limited Time for Completing \$1,000,000 Contract Is Blamed for Confusion.

#### HAS 9,000 SACKS OF MAIL

##### Consignment Equal to Heavy Christmas Business for the Postal Department.

If cuss words were burning cinders there would have been little left last night of the United States Mail liner America or of Pier 3, Hoboken, where the one time crack passenger and mail ship of the Hamburg-American Line lies docked. Obligations in several North American languages and a score of European tongues bounced upon the decks of the liner and rebounded from the pier when 1,500 passengers, 470 of the first cabin and more than 1,000 of the third, learned that the ship could not sail at 3 P. M. yesterday, as had been advertised, and that the departure had been adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day.

The truth is that the America between decks was a sight to make a merchant seaman weep who has seen her aboard yesterday and her hard worked officers, neat persons all, good housekeepers in traditional sailor fashion, translated blue thoughts into a bitter speech as they looked down over the settling straight job that had to be done before sailing time this morning. Untidiness and disorder go hand with sea-faring in the war years, and the evidence here and there through the tall mail ship to darken their lives for days to come.

The purser's office was a giddy jumble—a mess. The desks, by sea custom as straight and systematized as a bank president's, looked like a business office on a boat. Desks and chairs were piled on confusion. The purser, a stout, round man, was looking for his hat and a thinning hair. Carpets were missing. Not an inkwell could be found. In many of the best suites there was no bedding or the carpet was missing. A pipe or two had sprung leaks and was dripping water through cabin ceilings—nothing important but an item contributing further to the strange picture.

#### Everything Shipshapeless.

Through this jambores of unredeemed wanderers the hot and muddled passengers, unable to comprehend a ship that presented an appearance as unsteady as the ship itself, were being taken to the ship's side. With what patience they could muster officers of the United States Mail Line and of the ship received the passengers in groups and explained the situation. Woe broke all over the ship when word went out that it was simply impossible for the America to get under way at 3 P. M. yesterday, and that every minute of the time until 11 A. M. to-day would be required to put the lights in order, set the purser up respectfully, equip the cabins and generally put the jumble in order.

The first class passengers were grumblingly ashore seeking hotels for the night. Most of them came over to the pier and the ship's side, where the first class passengers were making themselves as comfortable as possible among the odds and ends of their baggage.

For this state of affairs, really quite riotous, however, according to Julius R. Mayer, president of the United States Mail Line, the explanation was simple. He had spent Friday night aboard the ship in general direction of the work of clearing up and expected to stay on the job last night. With him were subordinate officials of the company and a representative of the United States Shipping Board.

President Mayer, sitting in the captain's quarters last evening, made the following explanation:

"The America was not in perfect condition for sailing at the advertised time because the period we had for getting her into perfect condition was too short. It was fifty-three days, and any steamship man knows that fifty-three days isn't enough to complete in every detail a contract calling for upward of \$1,000,000, such as we made with the Moore Dry Dock Company of Brooklyn. That's the whole story—the necessity for hurry."

#### Mails Most Important.

"The ship was in the Morse yards for the length of time. The Morse people did the best they could, I assume. Certainly I attach no serious blame to them. We had advertised for six weeks that the America would sail on June 25, and most of our mail went back that far. We could not disappoint our passengers by postponing the sailing for a period lengthy enough to make very real delay. There were other and even more important considerations."

"As a matter of business policy, of actual patriotism, we decided that in the actual business of carrying passengers and mails, as rapidly as possible, even if everything wasn't in apple-pie order. There were the mails, especially, to be considered. The America is taking to Europe about 9,000 sacks of mail—a tremendous consignment, an amount equal to what used to be considered a big Christmas mail. Now, as a matter of fact, it is a big thing for the America ship to get that mail on the way and to its destination at the time expected by the Postmaster-General. We have had competition in mail carrying. Such a consignment of mail as we are taking is worth 1,000 passengers. Our rivals would like it or any part of it. We can't afford to let them have it. The Government has been fair and liberal with us. We are trying to be fair to the Government."

"Such being the case, we decided to sail at 11 o'clock to-morrow at the latest, even if there are superficial defects here and there. As a matter of fact, the 200 men we have at work and that will be busy up to sailing time will put about everything to rights by the time the whistle blows. All they need is a few hours more. The America is one of the most comfortable ships afloat to-day. I spent all night in her engine room and she is thoroughly well found. What you see is superficial and trivial."

Actual inspection of the ship by a reporter for The New York Herald seemed to corroborate Mr. Mayer's statement. It seemed apparent that the work of a day or two should sweep away all untidiness and give the America between decks the look of a properly equipped and well cared for vessel.

#### LONDON CROWD CELEBRATES LEAGUE'S SECOND BIRTHDAY

##### 50,000 in Parades Which Meet in Hyde Park—Viscount Grey Says People of U. S. Desire World Peace as Much as Supporters of Covenant.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 25.—Crowds estimated to number 50,000 observed the second anniversary of the birth of the League of Nations to-day by demonstrations in London's famous public forum, Hyde Park. The coal strike caused a modification of plans for pilgrimages from all parts of the United Kingdom for participation in the rally, the demonstration being confined to the London area.

Parades formed throughout the city and marched to Hyde Park, where twenty speakers, including Lord Robert Cecil and the Archbishop of Canterbury, addressed the crowds, which included representatives of the forty-eight nations in the league.

A feature of the celebration was the statement by Viscount Grey in which he declared that the league could not be scrapped, but expressed the belief that the President and people of the United States desired world peace as much as those in this country, who were the strongest supporters of the league.

#### PEACE MEDIATION IS DECLINED BY GREECE

##### France, Britain and Italy Offered to Treat With Turkish Nationalists.

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Greece, June 25.—Greece to-day declined the offer of France, Great Britain and Italy to mediate with the Turkish Nationalists for the purpose of putting an end to the hostilities between them and the Greeks in Asia Minor.

It was said that the Foreign Minister, George Baltazis, was of the opinion that unconditional acceptance of the offer would be tantamount to abandonment of the treaty of Sevres, and that withdrawal of the Greek troops from Anatolia would not only cause general dissatisfaction and disappointment among the Greek people but would increase the arrogance of the Turkish Nationalists and further endanger the unprotected populations in the interior of Turkey.

Many Greeks hold that the offensive against the Nationalists must be justified for no other reason than to justify King Constantine's visit to the front and the heavy obligations and great sacrifices the country already has incurred. The fact that Premier Gounaris and Minister of War Theodoris are leaving Athens for Smyrna to-morrow strengthens the belief here that the offensive will not be abandoned. It is argued that if the army secures even a local victory it will place the country in a better position with the Allies to obtain more favorable terms of settlement.

#### PREMIERS DECLINE TO RECEIVE IRISH WOMEN

##### Gen. Smuts, on Behalf of Dominion, Refuses Hearing.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 25.—Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of South Africa, to-day declined on behalf of the British Dominion Premiers to receive a deputation of Irish women, including Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, whose husband was executed in Dublin in 1916.

In his reply to the deputation's request Gen. Smuts said: "The Dominion Premiers, in the absence of the opportunity presents itself, render such service to His Majesty's Government as they think fitting."

#### AERIAL BOMBERS PLAN ATTACK ON BATTLESHIP

##### Conferences Held by Army and Navy Fliers.

NEWPORT NEWS, June 25.—Battle conferences were held to-day by army and navy air forces mobilized in this vicinity for the test bombing attack Tuesday on the radio controlled battleship Iowa, the outstanding features of the air enterprises that opened with the sinking this week of the former German submarine U-117.

The airman must find the ship, somewhere at sea, as a part of the manoeuvres, and to-day's conference at the Hamilton Road naval base and at Langley Field, where more than three score airplanes are gathered, had to do with plans for the search and attack.

Final details of the joint fight, arranged as a test of the ability of aircraft to seek out and destroy armored surface battle craft attacking the coast, will be mapped out Monday, but Commander Elyson, at the navy base, and Brig.-Gen. Mitchell, chief of army operations at Langley Field, went over the ground with the flying officers to-day to make sure that all would be ready for the tests on Tuesday, when dummy bombs will be dropped on the battleship, if she can be located and hit from the altitude at which the fliers would be safe from theoretical anti-aircraft guns.

#### WOMEN PRISONERS RIOT AND STAB ATTENDANTS

##### Planned to Kill Employees and Superintendent.

MARYSVILLE, Ohio, June 25.—Prisoners and attendants at the Ohio Reformatory for Women here were stabbed and beaten this afternoon as a result of a riot. Twenty-five prisoners, it was said by officials, planned to kill the superintendent and three employees.

Sheriff Collier and a deputy were called to aid the reformatory officials in subduing the rioters, ten of whom escaped but were later apprehended by officers and police of citizens in a woods near the institution.

Wray Croy, Fox Coder and Clyde Eckendorff, who with Mrs. L. M. Mittendorf, the superintendent, were said to have been named to die in the plan to escape, were severely cut with butcher knives in the hands of the inmates. Mrs. Mittendorf was uninjured.

Lena Prugh, an inmate, after stabbing Eckendorff in the arm, was seized by the engineer with a hammer. Retaining the floor the Prugh woman then made for Superintendent Mittendorf, who felled her with a mattock handle, knocking her unconscious.

#### DROUGHT KILLS MOSQUITOES.

Whatever else the drought has done to New Jersey it has virtually exterminated the mosquitoes at Blairstown. There has been little or no rain for six weeks and the young women continue to wear their skirts short without being annoyed, at least by mosquitoes. For the first time in years persons are able to sit on their lawns and porches without being tormented.

#### BRITISH TO RENEW JAPANESE ALLIANCE

##### Wait American Assurance That Provisions Excepting U. S. Are Satisfactory.

#### OBJECTIONS IN ENGLAND

##### 'Manchester Guardian' Argues That No Protection Is Needed in the Far East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, June 25.

It is the intention of Great Britain to renew the alliance with Japan, but only after informal assurances are received from Washington to the effect that the provisions excepting America from the operation of the treaty are satisfactory there, it was said in high diplomatic circles here to-day. Likewise it is proposed to placate France by a declaration announcing that Great Britain believes herself bound by the tripartite defence treaty which was negotiated with Mr. Wilson, but which only Great Britain ratified.

LONDON, June 25.—The Manchester Guardian, which is an opponent of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, contained in an editorial to-day that the original motor of the alliance, which was a protective measure against Germany and Russia, has disappeared. It asked if a military alliance was necessary to insure the "open door" in China and the security of Great Britain's dominions in the East, and whether an alliance was possible "without turning the edge of it against the United States."

It was declared by the newspaper that no answer had so far been given to these questions, and that it was unlikely one would be forthcoming.

"The vital determining consideration," the newspaper said, "must be our relations with the United States. A close and cordial understanding and friendly cooperation should be the cornerstone of our foreign policy."

No saving clause in the renewed alliance, that Great Britain under no circumstances would be involved in hostilities with the United States, could suffice, the newspaper continued, to neutralize the unfortunate effect such an exclusive alliance would have on Anglo-American relations. It urged it was far better, both for Japan and Great Britain, to conclude no exclusive alliance, but a friendly agreement to which the United States would be a party. Finally, the Manchester Guardian advocated the extension of the limitation of naval armaments to Japan, whose strong naval and commercial position in the East was threatened by nobody.

#### G. L. DYER ENDS LIFE AT HEALTH RESORT

##### Had Gone to Canada in Search of Health.

CALGARY, Alberta, June 25.—George L. Dyer, 52 years old, a wealthy New York man, committed suicide at a Banff sanitarium to-day. He had \$7,000 in his pockets when he shot himself.

Mr. Dyer's body was found lying in front of a dresser with the head on a suitcase.

A coroner's inquest reached a verdict that "the deceased met his death by a revolver wound inflicted by his own hand while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity."

Mr. Dyer arrived in Banff several days ago from Vancouver.

George L. Dyer was president of the George L. Dyer Advertising Company of No. 42 Broadway and of a company bearing his name in Chicago. The news of his death was a shock to the officers of the company, who said yesterday they had received a letter from Mr. Dyer recently in which he said he was regaining his health. Mr. Dyer left this city about three weeks ago in a rundown condition, expected to remain away for two months. Officers of the company were unable to account for his act.

Mr. Dyer was born in Iowa. He has been in the advertising business in this country for nearly fifteen years, during which time he made his home at No. 82 Washington avenue, East Orange. His wife and three children are passing the summer at the Dyer home in Xanadu. His body will be brought to this city for burial.

#### CANTON GOVERNMENT SEIZES PORT OF WUCHOW

##### Kwangsi Troops Repulsed From Kwangtung.

By the Associated Press.

CANTON, China, June 25.—Troops of the Canton, or Southern, Government have entered Wuchow, the largest port in Kwangsi province.

Kwangsi troops invaded Kachow in Kwangtung province, but were repulsed. The Canton Government has decided to establish an immigration control bureau for the protection of Chinese abroad.

#### ARMS FOR GERMANY BEING MADE IN ITALY

##### Move Follows Absorption of Plant of F. I. A. T. Company.

ROME, June 25.—The Messaggero says to-day that as a consequence of the almost entire absorption of the F. I. A. T. Company by the Siemens-Schuckert Electrical Company the workmen in the F. I. A. T. plant now are engaged in the manufacture of arms and munitions for Germany in case she needs new armaments.

The same newspaper says that the electrical manufacturing firm, Società Elettrotecnica Galileo Ferraris di Milano, which has been taken over by the Siemens-Schuckert Electrical Company, before the war the Galileo Ferraris concern was called the Thomson-Houston company, being a branch of the firm of the same name in Berlin.

#### CHICAGO SUES TRACTION LINES.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The city of Chicago to-day filed suit in Municipal Court against the Chicago Surface Lines for \$3,500,000, which it claims is due for the use of the streets during the last two years.

SPLendid OPPORTUNITY: For financial success, see the young woman content in most aristocratic place and important avenue of the town of Barcelona. Convenient for Hotel, Paris, Club, etc. For details from JUAN ELIAS, ARIZONA 28, Barcelona, Spain.—Ad.

#### SENATE MAY RECESS TO FORCE ECONOMY

Continued from First Page.

of much of the present red tape a considerable sum can be saved."

Mr. Brown also stated that the Commission for Reorganization and the Budget Bureau will work hand in hand, but each holding close to its own line of work and reserving independence of action.

This course of fullest cooperation has been decided on by Chairman Brown and Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, as the result of a conference between the two.

Lines of cleavage between the work of the two organizations were thoroughly discussed, together with the many points upon which the reorganization body and the bureau of the budget will meet in the work before them.

In its work Mr. Brown says the commission would demand complete cooperation from all Government employees. This is in accordance with the warning of President Harding that no interference in the reorganization work and plans to reduce expenses would be countenanced.

"We will welcome and need the cooperation of every employee," Chairman Brown said. "Along just what lines this cooperation and aid will be expected I am not ready to say at this time. But already I have called in employees from the ranks, as well as bureau officials and am receiving their fullest cooperation."

"But we will expect cheerful acquiescence from all Government employees, high and low, in what we finally decide to do. This I must ask for the greatest support of all in the service."

"Some government officials have applied themselves so closely and spent so many years upon their particular work that they are sometimes inclined to think their bureau is of greater importance than others. Their zealous enthusiasm makes them unable to see the relative importance of the various activities of the Government."

"It is this reality, if you will, that this commission is called upon to see, and to take note of, and to reorganize according to the best practical plans for the better functioning of the whole."

#### HOUSE TO PASS TARIFF BILL BEFORE JULY 20

##### Will Be Taken Up Next.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Passage of the tariff bill by the House before July 20 was predicted to-day both by Representative Mondell, Republican House leader, who conferred with President Harding, and by Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee. They also agreed that the revenue bill would be taken up immediately on passage of the tariff measure and Mr. Mondell added that the House would act on the revenue bill when the tax bill was enacted.

Representative Fordney announced that the tariff bill would be presented formally to the House next Saturday.

"It may be definitely stated that the committee's work is about completed," he said, "and it is my purpose to call it up in the House immediately after the bill is passed on July 4. It will be passed not later than July 20 and immediately thereafter the committee will begin hearings on revenue legislation. The people interested in these hearings may count, therefore, on the start around that date."

#### SOLDIER TO LIE IN PANTHEON.

##### Italy to Honor Great Army of Unknown Dead in War.

ROME, June 25.—The Government has announced the intention to bury an unknown soldier in the Pantheon and a bill providing for this has been introduced in the Chamber.

It is pointed out that of the 500,000 Italian soldiers killed in the war more than half of the number are unidentified.

#### FRENCH DIRECTORS COME TO BLOWS

##### Opposing Factions of Societe Centrale des Banques Hold Lively Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 25.

Although efforts are being made to keep secret what occurred in the meeting of the directors of the Societe Centrale des Banques de Province this morning, The New York Herald correspondent here is informed by a high financial authority that friction has developed between the directors of this association and the small shareholders.

The Societe Centrale is a sort of a holding company for several small banking groups and is capitalized at 200,000,000 francs. It is headed by M. Dumont, former Minister of Finance. At the meeting of the directors to-day the opposing factions in the board came to blows, it was said, when a vote was taken approving the board's operations since the armistice.

The investors, who are mostly small financiers and farmers of southern and western France, have organized a committee, which will start an investigation of the affairs of the organization.

During the war the institution was considered especially strong. Since then, however, it was said it had extended its credit operations far and had accepted much paper currency or loan certificates worth. Some of its shareholders have threatened criminal proceedings, even mentioning in this connection some of the best known members of France's pre-war financial hierarchy.

Important pledges of the Banque Industrielle de Chine fell due to-day. Late this afternoon it was reported in high financial circles here that interest in this bank's affairs was being taken by the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas and that this interest would render the situation less acute, with the probability that a reorganization of the Banque Industrielle de Chine would be effected.

#### Madame Kargere

##### Fifth Avenue & 49th Street

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wouldn't it be a great pleasure, dear Madam, to have a charming but "chic"

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##### INTRODUCES CORRECT PARIS STYLE

##### The Color Blendings Argentifere Volubilis

##### which were worn on Saturday June 25th

##### at the Bal du Grand Prix de Paris

##### will have an important influence on the shades for coming season

##### Following usual custom The House of Kurzman

##### is the first in America to display Paris models portraying these colorings

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#### RITZ-CARLTON ATLANTIC CITY

##### Now Open

The Atlantic City Ritz-Carlton carries out the European atmosphere of the illustrious Ritz hotels of the continent. It will appeal especially to those who have long appreciated the ineffable niceties of perfect appointments and individual service.

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